

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 7th July, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Núr Afshán* (Ludhiana), of the 5th July, states that it would seem that the Amir of Kábul is not on the best of terms with the British Government as he ought to be. The Bádsháh of Kuner showed great loyalty and friendship towards the Government during the late Kábul war. But the Amír has expelled him from his State. This action of his is opposed to para. 3 of the treaty concluded between Dost Muhammad Khán and the Hon'ble East India Company in 1855, by which the former bound himself to consider the Company's friends to be his friends and the Company's enemies to be his enemies. Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán is Dost Muhammad's grand-son and bases his claims to the throne on that circumstance, but he does not observe the treaty stipulations into which his grandfather had entered with the East India Company. He is aware that his father, Afzal Khán, and his uncle, Muhammad Ázim Khán, failed to secure the alliance of the Government and were unable to maintain themselves on the throne in consequence. He knows very well that Sher Ali Khán's influence in Afghanistan was at first very

Afghán affairs.

Circulation,
750 copies.

small, but that the royal reception accorded to him by Lord Mayo convinced his enemies that, as he had made friends with the British Government, all opposition would now be futile, and thus his authority was firmly established. Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán himself has been placed on the throne by the Government. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the Amír should not cherish the most cordial friendship and loyalty towards us. But the Afgháns are a barbarous and unfaithful people. Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán, far from feeling grateful to the Government for the favours he has received from it, demands a *kror* of rupees, which, he says, had been promised to him by a European officer attached to the staff of Sir Lepel Griffin at Kábul. Although he has been repeatedly told by Government that the promise, if made at all, was not made by its sanction, he insists on the payment of that sum, and has assumed a tone in his letters which is by no means compatible with the dignity of the Government to which he owes his elevation to the throne. The Government should remind him that it bestowed the sovereignty of Afghánistán on him on the understanding that he would remain loyal, and warn him that, if his conduct is not satisfactory, the alliance existing between them will be at an end.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 3rd July, states that the shoe question has been again raised in Parliament, and that a long discussion has taken place in the columns of the *Morning Post* on the subject. The question was satisfactorily settled by Lord Lawrence, who decided that natives should be allowed to enter all public places with European shoes on and without uncovering themselves. It is unwise to revive this controversy, particularly as European customs are being adopted by natives. Nothing could be more unwise than a desire on the part of some Englishmen to make natives adhere to their old customs. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*,

in commenting on the subject, observes that time carries every one with it and that no one can stop its progress.

The *Wagdy-i-Alam* (Ghāzipur), of the 2nd July, argues that the heavy cost of litigation in British Courts is responsible in a large degree for the ruin of the people, especially the agricultural classes, and advises Government to reduce the cost and to give the people a share in the making of laws, in order that their interests may not be overlooked.

Heavy cost of litigation.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 4th July, expresses satisfaction that Lord Ripon's Government is anxious to encourage and improve Indian industries and art, and refers to the orders issued by Government about the holding of exhibitions for the purpose, but remarks that regular exhibitions, which will necessarily be few and far between, will not do. Arrangements should be also made through local committees, official or non-official, for the exhibition of good specimens of art at large fairs and for the establishment of schools of art.

Encouragement of industries and art.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The same paper, referring to the increase of Indian grain trade with Europe, protests against the export of grain, on the ground that it has led to high prices in this country and will prevent the collection of stocks of grain. In the event of a failure of crops at any time, thousands of people will die from want of grain. The editor is of opinion that no one should be allowed to export grain from one province to another province, or to a foreign country, without previously obtaining special permission from the Local Government, which should not accord permission unless there are stocks of grain sufficient for the requirements of the province for three or four years.

Export of grain.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Allahābād), of the 29th June, urges that Government should establish some schools for teaching Vaidyak.

Native system of medicine.

Circulation, 135 copies.

(the native system of medicine), and allow no one to practice *Vaidyak* unless he has passed a prescribed examination. At present ignorant persons, who are unable to enter any other profession or trade, set up as *Vaidyas*. Thousands of sick persons are killed by these quacks every year.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 3rd July, advertizing the Exhibition which is to be held at Calcutta in December next, argues that Delhi would be a more suitable place for the exhibition. The same considerations that induced Government to hold the Imperial Darbār of 1877 at Delhi should induce it also to hold the Exhibition there. Delhi, having been the headquarters of Mughul emperors, lays claim to greater historical importance than any other city in this country. It occupies a more central position and its climate is also better than that of Calcutta. Only rich men in Upper India will pay a visit to the Exhibition at Calcutta; but, if the Exhibition were held at Delhi, even persons of small means would be able to see it.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th July, in regard to the question of widow marriage, does not approve of the proposal made by some persons that Government should be asked to pass a law rendering the remarriage of widows among Hindūs and Musalmāns compulsory. As education spreads among the people, they will themselves perceive the advantages of the custom and will be disposed to adopt it. It behoves educated and intelligent persons to prepare the minds of the people for it by advice and persuasion, and not to threaten them by asking for a legislation on the subject.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 3rd July, states that complaints have reached the editor that in many schools in the Panjāb students are compelled to play at cricket and to pay subscriptions against their will. Physical exercise is no doubt very

useful to them. But if it is carried to an extreme, it is sure to interfere with their studies. Moreover, no boy should in any case be compelled to join a cricket club against his will.

The same paper, of the 2nd July, regrets to state that there is no high school at Siálkot maintained by Government or the Municipal Committee. The Municipal Committee and the District Committee cannot devote their funds to a more important purpose than the spread of education. It is to be hoped that a school will be established by the committees in Sir Charles Aitchison's time. There is at present only a Mission School at Siálkot. It has no less than four hundred boys on its roll. But the house, in which the school is held, cannot conveniently accommodate such a large number of students. The Municipal Committee should assist the mission in enlarging the school building.

The same paper, of the 28th June, urges that, just as a register showing the names of the witnesses and the money paid to each is kept by every Court, a register showing the names of persons appointed commissioners and the wages received by them should be kept by every Court.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 4th July, approves of the proposal of the *Victoria Paper* about a register being kept up in each Court showing the names of the men appointed commissioners and the money received by them during the month, and remarks that, just as there are professional witnesses, there are, so to speak, professional commissioners. They ingratiate themselves with officers by flattery and are frequently appointed to the office in question. But if a register of the kind proposed by our contemporary were ordered to be kept in each Court, officers would not have the courage to repeatedly appoint the same men.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
177 copies.

The *Káyasth Samákhár* (Allahábád), for July, publishes a vernacular translation of the memorial, forwarded by the Káyasth Association of Ajmere to the Adjutant-General, and of the reply given by the latter. Referring to General Order No. 9 of 1883, the Association protested against the application of the term low to Káyasths and against their exclusion from the military service. In reply, the Adjutant-General states that the term low was applied to Káyasths by an oversight, expresses regret for it, and promises that the term will be removed when the order is again submitted for orders. As regards their exclusion from the army, the Adjutant-General states that the Commander-in-Chief cannot modify the orders of the Government of India, which were issued after due consideration. The *Samákhár* remarks that the mere omission of the term low from the General Order in question cannot satisfy the Káyasths. What they really want is that the orders about their exclusion from the army should be withdrawn.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 2nd July, referring to the proposals of the Municipal Committee of Bombay that the dead bodies of men, who leave no friends or relatives to dispose of their remains, should be thrown into the sea, and that disabled animals should be shot in future, condemns the proposals as inhuman and cruel, and argues that men, who can stoop to such practices, are not fit to be members of the municipal committee which has to look after the comfort of the people.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, states that the Collector of Howrah has dismissed Bábú Upendra Lál Mittra, Government Pleader, from the office for his presiding at the Surendra Náth meeting held at that place. Oh, this high-

Dismissal of Bábú Upendra Lál Mittra, Government Pleader, Howrah, for presiding at the Surendra Náth meeting held at that place.

handedness! What else can we expect from Mr. Thompson's Government? It is surprising that Mr. Justice Norris should not even be rebuked for his attending such a meeting as the Calcutta Town-hall indignation meeting, while a native should be dismissed from his office for presiding at a meeting held to express sympathy with his countryman. Has the Bengal Government made one law for the native and another for the European?

A correspondent of the *Desh Upkarak* (Lahore), of the 30th June, writing from Sharakpur (Lahore), complains that the tahsildár of that place sleeps during the day till dusk and holds his court at night. The court officials and suitors are detained till 9 or 10 P.M. This detention causes great inconvenience to them, especially to the latter, as there is no *sarái* (inn) at Sharakpur and suitors find it difficult to return to their villages at so late an hour.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th June, states that it is rumoured that the Panjáb Government is of opinion that, when any civil or military officer renders any important services to the State, it would be better to give him a piece of waste land in recognition of his services than to make him a grant from the treasury. There is no doubt that in that case the large tracts of waste lands in the province would be gradually brought under cultivation. The scheme also recommends itself on the ground that the treasury would be saved the cost of rewards. But it should be observed that the receiver of a piece of waste land would find it very difficult and costly to clear the jungle, if the land is situated at a great distance from his home, and could not very highly appreciate the gift in consequence. If the Government desires to adopt the scheme, it should assist the grantees in colonizing the lands.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahābād), of the 2nd July, referring to the scheme which is said to be under the consideration of the Local Government for the introduction of the use of the Hindī character into the courts of law in these provinces (*vide* page 535 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 30th June, 1883), expresses great satisfaction at the scheme, and highly praises Sir Alfred Lyall for it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bhārati Vilds* (Agra), of the 5th July, in its local news column, states that a special Magistrate at Agra has fined an accused person Rs. 50. At the time of the delivery of his judgment he boasted that no judgment of his had ever been reversed on appeal. During the course of the trial he told the accused's mukhtār that, if he spoke, he would fine him! If any mukhtār or pleader refers him to any law, he replies he has not got that book in the court library. The Government is not right in appointing such men to be Honorary Magistrates who neither follow the law nor listen to pleaders and mukhtārs. Honorary Magistrates should be supplied with the necessary law books either by Government or the Municipal Committee.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Karivachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 25th June, in commenting on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill, observes that it is a matter of satisfaction that there will be in future no *ex-officio* members in municipal boards. Three-fourths of the members will be elected by the voters and one-fourth nominated by the Local Government. In order to determine the system of representation and election the Magistrate of the district will convene a meeting, to which he will invite honorary magistrates, municipal commissioners, and other leading residents of the place and consult them on the subject. The *Sudhā* is of opinion that graduates of the Calcutta university should

be also invited to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. As regards the question of the appointment of chairman, the Bill empowers the municipal board to elect its own president. But it is difficult to realize that a municipal board will make bold to select a non-official chairman in preference to the magistrate unless the appointment of a non-official chairman is rendered compulsory by the Bill. Moreover, the members will never be able to express their opinions freely unless non-official presidents are appointed.

The *Gyān Pradāyini Pātrikā* (Lahore), for June, gives an abstract of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill and the Municipalities Bill, and remarks

Circulation,
160 copies.

that the Bills have undoubtedly been prepared with great care. However, we desire to make one or two observations. Voters are to be nominated by Government. Apparently members, elected by such voters, will not have the courage to express their opinions freely. It would be enough to prescribe the qualifications for electors. The quorum has been fixed at one-half of the total members of a board. In our opinion only one-third of the board should make the quorum. As regards the question of the special representation of any classes of the community, it would be better if provision were expressly made in the Bill for such representation in the case of educated persons and traders. The municipal committee of Lahore is in favour of this scheme. The other municipalities in the Panjāb and other provinces would do well to follow this example.

The *Almorah Akhbār*, of the 2nd July, states that there are signs to show that, although the Ilbert Bill may not be passed in its present form, it will be passed in a modified shape. Europeans are now generally disposed to favour a compromise. They say that only those natives, who enter the Civil Service under the competition system, may be empowered to try

Circulation,
98 copies.

Jurisdiction Bill.

European criminals. The majority of the Judges of the Allahábád High Court are of the same opinion, but they are opposed to the appointment of natives as Cantonment Magistrates. Probably Sir Alfred Lyall shares the views of the Court. It is difficult to realise how the *Pioneer* considers this opinion to be hostile to the Bill. At all events, the High Court recommend the bestowal of the powers in question on one class of Native Judges. The concession may be extended to other classes of Native Judges in future.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 30th June, adverting to the article of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* about the withdrawal of the Jurisdiction Bill, remarks :—We are not yet warranted in assuming that the fate of the Bill has been definitely settled, nor do we see the wisdom of our contemporary's proposal that, in case the Bill is withdrawn, the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Sir Charles Aitchison should resign their offices. If the measure became law, hardly one or two Native Magistrates in each presidency would be empowered to try Europeans. Moreover, the Native Magistrates would derive no substantial advantage from the bestowal of such powers on them. Obviously the proposed change in the law is not so important that we should recommend the retirement of our great friends and patrons. Their retirement would be a loss to us. If they remained in office, they would promote our interests in other ways.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, states that, as the Ilbert Bill was supported by all Local Governments and Administrations, many retired Anglo-Indian officers of distinction and the whole native population, and as even Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were supposed to be in its favour, it was hoped that the measure would be eventually passed in spite of the Anglo-Indian agitation. But it is to be regretted that the British Ministry have yielded

The same.

to the clamour of a handful of Anglo-Indians and announced their intention of dropping the measure. The withdrawal of the Bill will lower the prestige of the Supreme Government and the Local Governments, destroy the fame of the British Ministry, shake the confidence of the people in the justice and impartiality of Parliament, and grieve the 250 millions of natives. The Home Government might have allowed the change to become law in a modified form in order that both parties might have been satisfied. The withdrawal will tend to convince natives that they cannot aspire to an equality with Europeans in any matter, in spite of all their loyalty and adherence to Government.

The same paper, in its issue of the 4th July, regrets to state that the comments made by it in
 The same. its previous issue about the withdrawal of the Jurisdiction Bill were written under a misconception. It appears that the Bill referred to in the London telegram of the 22nd June is the English Criminal Procedure Bill and not the Ilbert Bill. Reuter's London Agent is responsible for this misapprehension. If he prefixed the word English to Criminal Procedure Bill, no misunderstanding would have arisen. The people in India knew nothing about the introduction of the English Criminal Procedure Bill into Parliament, and therefore, when they read the telegram in question, they naturally inferred that the Ilbert Bill was meant. Reuter's Agents should be more careful in future.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 27th June, states
 Chánda Railway. that no one can deny that the committee, which has been established at Haidarábád to oppose the construction of the Chánda Railway, is actuated by noble and disinterested motives. It has the interests both of the Chief and the people at heart. The State officials unwisely seek to repress the movement by banishing its chief supporters. When the Darbár did not listen

to the reasonable representations of the committee, the committee necessarily appealed to the Viceroy. There was nothing illegal or seditious in this. It is rumoured that the editor of the *Shafaq*, who has expressed the thoughts and feelings of the people in opposition to the project, is to be expelled from the State. The project has been already sanctioned by the State, and negotiations are now going on with a company in England for a loan and the execution of the project. The Darbár ought to have fully considered the representations of the committee in question. The Government of India has postponed the passing of the Ilbert Bill simply owing to the Anglo-Indian agitation against it. The *Panjábí Akhbár* then quotes an extract from the *Shafaq*, in which the arguments urged by the opponents of the project are briefly set forth, and remarks that the arguments are valid and deserve consideration. The State must be aware of the fate of Egypt brought about by her dealings with European joint-stock companies. It has not yet recovered Berar, and will have to part with some other province in consequence of the new loan. There seems to be no reason why the State should borrow money from a foreign company when its own subjects are ready to advance the required money. As the Chief is still a minor, the paramount power should intervene and protect the State. (The *Atálg-i-Hind* (Sitápur), of the 1st July, also condemns the construction of the railway from borrowed money as unwise and the deportation of Dr. Aghor Náth as unjust.)

Circulation,
349 copies.

The *Dabiru-l-Mulk* (Bhupál), of the 1st July, in answer to the article that appeared in the *Nusratu-l-Akhbár* of Delhi about the alleged religious intolerance of the Rájás of Rájgarh, Khalchipur, and Narsingharh, remarks that these three States are under the political control of the Agent at Bhupál, but that no such complaint has ever been heard at Bhupál against them. Even if the statement of the writer in the *Nusratu-l-Akhbár* is well founded, the

Musalmáns of Bhupál have nothing to do with them. Here all classes of people have full religious liberty, and many Hindús and Frenchmen hold high offices. If any misapprehension really prevails in the minds of Musalmáns in the three States in question in regard to their religious liberty, the Rájás and the Agent should endeavour to remove it.

RAILWAY.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th June, referring to the reduction of railway fare by the East Indian Railway Company of third-class fare from 12 pies to 8 pies a mile, asks the Panjáb Northern State Railway authorities to follow the example of the Company. The reduction of the fare would lead to increased traffic and increased revenue, as has been clearly shown by the reduction of postage on letters and the introduction of the quarter-anna post-cards.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 30th June, states that the popular complaints about the misconduct of the railway police towards the men, who went to railway stations to see their friends off, have at last borne fruit. It is believed that the railway authorities have resolved to issue tickets to persons, who desire to go to the platform, on payment of one pice. The police will not interfere with the bearer of the ticket. Tickets have been made and are about to be issued at the Lahore station. The Railway authorities should be thankful to the railway police for this new source of income. Had the latter not ill-treated the people, this arrangement would never have been made. We think that the ill-tempered railway police officials are entitled to a share of the money derived in this way.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

Quarter-anna tickets issued by the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway authorities for admission to the railway station at Lahore.

LOCAL.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 4th July, writing from Umballa, states that there is at present a shop for the sale of mutton at Jagádhri. The

Circulation,
450 copies.

Quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Jagádhri, Umballa.

Musalmáns lately applied to the district officers for permission to establish a shop for the sale of beef. The Hindus protested against this. However, before final orders were issued by the district authorities, some Musalmáns foolishly cast some bones of a cow into a well attached to a Hindu temple, and placed some on the embankment of the well on a dark night. When the Hindus saw the bones next morning, a quarrel took place between them and the Musalmáns. The two parties have also instituted prosecutions against each other.

Circulation,
700 copies

The *Prayóg Samáchar* (Allahábád), of the 2nd July, in its local news column, complains that the drains at the *chauk bázár* in the city are always very dirty, and that the stench emanating from them is unbearable. The Municipal Committee should see to this.

Drains at Allahábád
not properly cleaned.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 30th	July 1st	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 27th 29th & 2nd, 4th July,	" 1st 2nd 5th & 7th respec- tively.	500 "
3	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbar</i>	... Amrohá	Ditto	Weekly	Abu-l-Hasan	June 17th	" 4th	84 "
4	<i>Asna-i-Takab</i>	... Saiyidpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	July 2nd	" 6th	250 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	June 30th	" 4th	134 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrir Husain Khán.	July 3rd	" 5th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	June 27th 30th & 4th July.	" 1st 3rd & 7th res- pectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanná</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Páran Chand	July 1st	" 3rd	125 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammád Ali	" "	" 2nd & 5th respectively.	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	June 30th & 3rd July.	" "	141 "
11	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	July 2nd	" 5th	98 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	June 30th	" 2nd	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Núru-l-dín	" "	" 3rd	230 copies.
14	<i>Anwarul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádúr	July 5th	" 6th	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Aror Vansh Prakash</i>	Fyzābād ...	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	For June	July 3rd	400 copies.
16	<i>Ashtadul-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	For April	2nd	300
17	<i>Ashtadul-Sunnat</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	July 1st	5th	100
18	<i>Ashtadul-Sunnat</i>	Sitapur	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ali	"	7th	165
19	<i>Ashtadul-Sunnat</i>	Aligarh	Hindi Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	June 29th	1st	135
20	<i>Bharat Vids</i>	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	July 5th	7th	150
21	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly,	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	June 30th	3rd	200
22	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	July 2nd	4th	390
23	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Husain	" 1st	5th	349
24	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-din	June 27th	1st	310
25	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal	For June	7th	280
26	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Sahib Ram	June 30th	2nd	700
27	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Buland- shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	" 29th	4th	40
28	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Monthly	Nabhi Chander Rai,	For June	"	160
29	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	S h s h Muhammad	July 5th	7th	...
30	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nabi.	" 1st & 5th	4th & 6th	...
31	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	June 29th	respectively.	830
32	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 30th & 4th	2nd	200
33	<i>Babul-i-Qaisari</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	July 1st	respectively.	90

34	Jam-i-Jamehed	... Morádábád	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	... June 24th	...	2nd	...	125	"
35	Karnamah	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	July 2nd	...	5th	...	250	"
36	Kash Pattriká	... Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar,	June 29th & 6th	...	1st & 7th	...	600	copies (in-
							M.A.	July.	...	respectively.	...	cluding 501	copies taken
37	Kash Pattriká	... Badán	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Amjad Husain	July 1st	...	3rd	...	50	copies.
38	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	... Benáres ...	Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	June 25th	...	4th	...	350	"
39	Kavyach Samácher	... Allahabad,	Urdú	...	Monthly	...	Sheo Naráin	For July	...	7th	...	177	"
40	Khair Khwáh-i-Alam	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mir Hasan	July 1st	...	4th	...	140	"
41	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,	... Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Mahá Naráin	"	...	"	...	180	"
42	Khair Khwáh-i-Pan-	... Gujrat ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	June 28th	...	2nd	...	600	"
	jab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Kab-i-Nar	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	" 27th, 30th	...	1st 2nd &	...	450	copies (in-
								& 4th July.	...	6th respec-	...	cluding 100	copies taken
44	Lama-i-Nar	... Jaunpur ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Háfiz Abdullah	July 1st	...	5th	...	72	copies.
45	Lawrence Gazette	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Iqbál-i-dín	June 27th	...	4th	...	165	"
46	Lyall Gazette	... Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	July 1st	...	"	...	...	"
47	Máruar Gazette	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dás	" 2nd	...	6th	...	100	"
48	Mashr-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow,	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	" 3rd	...	5th	...	200	"
49	Matta-i-Nar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabí Baksh	June 29th	...	3rd	...	40	"
50	Matta-i-Nar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Tasaddug Husain	" 28th	...	2nd	...	100	"
51	Meerut Akbár	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Karim-i-dín	" 9th, 16th,	...	3rd	...	180	"
								& 23rd	...	...	...	...	...
52	Mitr-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhibu-llah	30th	...	"	...	140	"
53	Miratu-l-Hind	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Shyam Narayan	For May	...	2nd	...	250	"
54	Mitra Vids	... Lahore ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mukund Ram	July 2nd	...	4th	...	250	"
55	Musd-i-Am	... Agra ...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khan	" 1st & 20th	...	1st & 6th	...	100	"
								June	...	respectively.	...	...	...
56	Muir Gazette	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Khushtaq Bai	June 28th & 4th	...	1st & 7th	...	...	...
								July.	...	respectively.	...	...	...
57	Mumtáz-i-Akbar	... Bārsbanki,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yousuf,	" 24th	...	1st	...	160	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Municipal Guide	Agra	Hindī-Urdū,	Monthly	Alī Jān	June 30th	July 3rd	75 copies.
59	Muraqqa-i-Tahsīb	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bihārī Lāl	July 1st & June,	2nd	150 "
60	Murāda-i-Kāshmir	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyām Narāyan	For May	1st, & 6th	500 "
61	Naiyer-i-Asim	Morādābād	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	July 2nd	respectively.	175 "
62	Najmu-l-Akhbār	Etāwah	Ditto	Ditto	Rūhu-llah Khān	1st	7th	150 "
63	Najm-ul-Hind	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Pratāp Krishna	June 28th	3rd	150 "
64	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dās	30th	3rd	325 "
65	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihārī Lāl	July 3rd	1st	92 "
66	Nār-Afshār	Ludhiānā,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	June 28th & 5th	4th	750 "
67	Nār-i-Badāsh	Badāsh	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	July.	1st & 7th	250 "
68	Nār-i-Abad	Allahābad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lāl	5th & 20th	respectively.	120 copies (in- cluding 48 co- pies taken by Govt.)
69	Nurata-l-Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	July 1st	7th	200 copies.
70	Nyaya-Siddha	Hardā	Marāthi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Bāsdeo Bhāskar	4th	5th	400 "
71	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	2nd to 7th	2nd to 7th	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
72	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjād Husain	3rd	respectively.	450 copies.

73	Panjsh Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	June 27th & 30th	1st & 3rd respectively.	250
74	Panjsh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	30th	3rd	150
75	Patila Akhbar	Patila	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	July 2nd	5th	300
76	Panjsh Samachar	Allahabad	Hindf	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	"	4th	700
77	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urd	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	June 28th & 4th July.	1st & 7th respectively.	70
78	Public Opinion	Benares	Urd - Eng-lish.	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	July 1st	4th	...
79	Qaisar	Jalandhar	Urd	Ditto	Mirza Mawahhed	June 30th	2nd	600
80	Asaf-i-Ain	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	July 1st	6th	450
81	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 2nd & 5th	3rd & 6th respectively.	...
82	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Hindf-Urd	Weekly	Muhammad Murad Ali.	2nd	4th	...
83	Reformer	Ditto	Urd	Ditto	Nathu Ram	" 1st	3rd	700
84	Rajputana Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" June 28th	1st	275
85	Sadique-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	"	...	320
86	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulqaf Das	30th	2nd	300
87	Sahas	Allahabad	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	July 2nd	4th	300
88	Sajjan Kirti Sudha-kar.	Udaipur	Hindf	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	June 25th & 2nd July.	1st & 7th respectively.	200
89	Shula-i-Tar	Qawnpore,	Urd.	Ditto	Muhammad Ibr.	July 3rd	5th	175
90	Tadiga-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	him.	June 30th	4th	150
91	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Wilayat Ali	" 28th to 4th July.	1st to 7th respectively.	900
92	Vritt Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Gyan Chand	July 2nd	7th	185
93	Wadya-i-Alam	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Ditto	Harf Bhakar	"	"	300
					Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	"	"	...

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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ALLAHABAD, }
The 12th July, 1883.

A circular black and white stamp. The word "RECEIVED" is arched across the top. In the center, the date "7 AUG 88" is stamped. Along the bottom arc, the text "U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" is visible, though partially obscured and difficult to read.

Venice

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

INDEX.

PAGE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Reduction of public expenditure in India	...	...	...	573
Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar	...	...	...	574
Hewett case	...	...	...	575
Ditto	...	...	...	576
Shoe question	...	...	...	577
Ditto	...	...	...	578
Ditto	...	...	...	578
Publication by Courts of law of lists of cases to be heard	...	...	...	578
Agricultural classes and Mahájans	...	...	...	578
Reduction of Pesháwar garrison	...	...	...	579
Committee appointed at Naini Tál to consider the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill and the Municipalities Bill	...	...	...	579
The Supreme Legislature	...	...	...	580
Farriers for the treatment of cattle	...	...	...	580
Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill	...	...	...	581
Stoppage of forced labour in Kangra	...	...	...	581
Anglo-Indians and Natives	...	...	...	582

LEGISLATION.

The Panjáb Local Self-Government Bill	...	...	...	582
Local self-government in the Panjáb	...	...	...	584
New Stamp Act	...	...	...	584

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Quarter-anna platform tickets, Lahore	...	...	...	585
Delivery-peons attached to the post-office at Hissar	...	...	...	585

LOCAL

Alleged mismanagement of a religious endowment at Meerut	...	...	...	586
A secret Association at Nihtor, Bijnor	...	...	...	586
Local complaints, Allahabad	...	...	...	587
Men drowned in the river at Moradabad	...	...	...	588
Local complaints, Lahore	...	...	...	588